

NO GUNS FOR ARMY WHEN WAR STARTED



The Evening World.



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KALEDINE MASSING 400,000 COSSACKS 7,000,000 Pounds of Sugar Distributed Here

RAILROAD HEADS PLEDGE WILSON FULL CO-OPERATION, EVEN IF U. S. TAKES LINES

Dictator, With Wide Powers,
Considered Probable for
Transportation Systems.

GOAL INQUIRY AT ONCE.

Senate Committee to Call
Witnesses in Investigation
of Shortage To-Morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Congress started investigations of food and fuel shortages to-day. The Senate inquiry into the coal shortage will begin at once. Senator Reed is preparing a list of witnesses who will be called to-morrow.

At the same time the President summoned railroad presidents, leaders of Congress and chiefs of organized labor to the White House for a session of conferences seeking a solution of the blockade in railway transportation.

There is indication that the Government will select some strong man to be Railway Dictator of the country, directing operations with autocratic authority, without actually taking over possession of the property.

The fullest measure of co-operation in any decision the President may make to solve the railroad problem, even though he should cause Government operation, was pledged to the President to-day by the Railroad War Board, composed of a representative committee of railroad executives.

The railroad executives told the President they did not ask a billion-dollar loan or a suspension of the Anti-Trust and Anti-Boycott laws. They told him they believed the railroads themselves would be able to cope with the traffic congestion of the Government, would name a Federal traffic director to co-ordinate all Government shipments and have the Government approve railroad credit for raising new capital.

Thousands of priority orders, coming from as many sources, the railroad men declared, are the principal cause of congestion. Co-ordination of Government shipments by a Federal traffic manager, they said, would meet the situation.

If, however, the President, after considering all plans, decided to take over the railroads for Government operation, the railroad executives declared he would receive their fullest co-operation.

After seeing the railroad executives President Wilson had an engagement with the heads of the four great railroad men's brotherhoods. They oppose Government operation.

COAL SHORTAGE TAKEN UP BEFORE SUGAR.

The Senate investigation of the coal shortage will be taken up before the sugar inquiry in an effort to find an immediate remedy for the fuel famine in States where families are suffering in zero weather. The committee on manufactures is in charge of both investigations.

The committee held a meeting to-day and discussed informally the coal and sugar famines and the causes alleged by different interests for these conditions. It was decided that immediate steps should be taken to fix responsibility and apply drastic remedies. A sub-committee of

FIRE TRAPS THREE GIRLS SAVING EMPLOYERS' CASH

Bookkeepers Rescued by Firemen
at Blaze in Pearl Street Drug
Company's Building.

A fire which threatened the destruction of the Cosmopolitan Drug Company, No. 200 Pearl Street, shortly before noon today required a second call for fire apparatus before it was extinguished. The fire was confined to the basement, where it started, and the first floor, which contains the offices.

Three girl bookkeepers who went back into the store to rescue the company's cash after the first alarm were shut off by the blaze and had to be taken out by firemen.

The girls fled from the office to an airshaft in the rear, but there was no way of escaping from the inclosure. Smoke from the burning oils and soaps in the basement threatened to suffocate them. The firemen took them out through the old street side of the building.

The damage done by the fire was small.

MAY ELIMINATE CABARETS AS FUEL-SAVING MEASURE

Restaurants Discuss Question, but
Decide Only That Patrons
Must Pay War Tax.

At a meeting of the members of the Society of Restaurateurs to-day in Reliance, the question of eliminating cabarets in Broadway and adjoining restaurants and hotels was taken up as a measure for saving fuel.

Argument for and against the proposition was heard. The most favorable argument was for the elimination of the after-theatre cabaret. However, no action was taken.

It was unanimously decided that if uniformed men are in company of women when there is no other man in civilian clothes in the party no intoxicating liquor will be served. If there are men who are not in uniform in the party liquor may be served, but the waiters and table captains will be warned to see that there is no switching of drinks.

Another question decided was that the patrons in the future must pay the war tax on cabarets. As cabarets have been placed in the same category as amusement places the restaurateurs decided that for every dollar spent an additional 2 per cent. must be paid.

DOROTHY ARNOLD CASE NOW SEVEN YEARS' MYSTERY

Vanished Dec. 12, 1910, and World
Wide Search for Her Has Been
in Vain.

Dorothy Arnold has been missing seven years to-day, and despite search for her all over the world, her disappearance is as great a mystery as the day she vanished.

Dorothy Arnold, twenty-five years old and a graduate of Bryn Mawr, left her home at No. 193 East 79th Street on the morning of Dec. 12, 1910. She stopped until 2 P. M. Nothing was ever seen of her. Her father, Francis H. Arnold, an importer, has employed the best detectives in the country and spent a fortune searching for her.

7,000,000 POUNDS OF SUGAR IS BEING DISTRIBUTED HERE

Delivery That Began To-Day
Is All City Will Get Until
After Jan. 1.

The distribution of 7,000,000 pounds of sugar to New York wholesalers began to-day under the direction of Frank C. Lowry, Chairman of the Refiners' Distributing Committee. At the same time, according to a statement made by Mr. Lowry, 50,000 bags, or approximately 7,000,000 pounds, were being moved to dealers throughout New York State outside of the city, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

This sugar has been gathered from all the refineries hereabouts and represents the last supply the city can expect until the first of the year. The last of the beet sugar crop from the West is in and will not come, according to the refiners' distributor, only when the first of the Cuban raw material reaches the refineries at the end of this month.

"Toward the end of December the receipts of cane sugar in the refineries should be materially increased," said Lowry. "Twenty-seven of the 500 Cuban centrals now are grinding as against nine operating this time last year."

A satisfactory start in the harvesting of the Cuban crop has been made. The Cuban crop experts have estimated the Cuban yield at approximately 3,700,000 tons if normal conditions continue. This will represent an increase of 500,000 tons over last year's output.

There is very little Louisiana sugar here. The Louisiana planters are selling to small refineries in the South at the rate of 7.50 cents a pound. The Government attempted to make an agreement with the Louisiana planters to sell at 6.50 cents, but it was in no way binding and the planters have held to the higher price.

The Utah beet sugar growers have appealed to the Government to permit the employment of German Germans at Port Douglas in the work of sugar refining. Lowry said: "A report received at his office today said President Carranza, of Mexico, had put an embargo on all sugar shipments to the United States."

WOMAN MURDERED BY GERMAN AGENTS

Mrs. Beyers Slain and Explosion
Follows in Her Home! She Was
Foe of the Kaiser Rule.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 12.—German agents, in the opinion of Pittsburgh police, stabbed to death yesterday Mrs. Emma Beyers, wife of Hugo Beyers, a German electrical engineer and draughtsman, and then blew up by an explosion the Beyers home in Edgewood, a suburb.

Beyers and his wife were in Germany at the outbreak of the war, and it is said that Beyers was forced into military service and served under compulsion as a member of a submarine crew. Later they obtained passports and came to this country. According to neighbors, Mrs. Beyers, who was a native-born American, was at all times extremely vehement in her denunciation of Germany and of the treatment accorded her husband in that country.

Hearing of an explosion in Edgewood, which had been reported by a neighbor, Mrs. Beyers was called to her home. She found a man lying on the floor, his body blown to pieces. She found a knife in his hand and a revolver in his pocket. She called the police and a doctor. The man was dead. The police found a letter from a German agent to Beyers, dated Dec. 10, 1917, in which the agent offered Beyers a large sum of money to help him in his work. Beyers refused the offer. The police are now searching for the German agent.

MANY RUSSIAN FACTIONS JOIN KALELINE IN FIGHT TO OVERTHROW BOLSHEVIKI

Cossack Leader Will Have
Force of 400,000 in Re-
volt Against Reds.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Many factions have cast their lot with the revolting Cossacks who, led by Gen. Kaledine, Korniloff and Dutof, have started an insurrection to overthrow the Bolshevik regime of Lenin and Trotsky.

Russian officials in London, who are established direct communication with Gen. Kaledine and other leaders of the democratic organizations in Russia, told the Associated Press today that the movement to overthrow the Bolsheviks was finding many adherents.

These leaders predict the speedy overthrow of the Reds. They declare further that by spring they will be able to present a formidable fighting force, and that the Allies need not fear Russia has quit the war in violation of her pledge against a separate peace.

It is said thousands of Cossacks have left the fighting front and joined Kaledine and it is expected he will soon have a fighting force of 400,000 Cossacks.

MANY CASUALTIES IN THE FIRST FIGHTING.

The fighting at Tamanovka, according to the Router despatches, appears to have been between detachments of anti-Bolshevik shock battalions and local troops assisted by sailors, Red Guards, infantry and armored cars sent from Petrograd and troops from Kharkov. The Russian Siova of Petrograd says the fighting lasted all day and all night. It adds that it was very severe and that there were a great number of casualties.

Reports of fighting at Mobiev, Russian General Headquarters, between troops newly arrived there and the Bolshevik garrison were also received. It is reported that the Bolsheviks were defeated.

One despatch from Swedish sources declared Gen. Korniloff's forces had been defeated in the clash with the Bolsheviks near Bleikorod. Kaledine was stated to be rushing reinforcements to Korniloff. The battle, according to this information, started last Friday evening.

Reports from Petrograd indicate that the Lenin-Trotsky regime is alarmed over peace prospects, Lenin, to escape responsibility, plans to leave the affair in the hands of the Constitutional Assembly.

A proclamation of Gen. Kaledine declaring that the Cossack Government had taken over power to the Donetz region of Southern Russia, published in a newspaper of Kharkov, a copy of which has reached Stockholm, according to a despatch from that city. Gen. Kaledine declares that the Cossacks have the means of maintaining order and intend to use their whole power to oppose the Bolsheviks.

BOLSHEVIKI DISILLUSIONED BY GERMAN PEACE TERMS.

It is the belief in London that the revolt against the Bolsheviks is a direct result of the German peace terms. The present Russian regime more by cutting off food and other supplies than by actual fighting. Already the Bolsheviks are beginning to alter their attitude toward the Allies. An indication of this is their official denial that they intend to repudiate foreign loans.

NEW GERMAN ARMY ATTACKS BRITISH FLANK AT CAMBRAI

Germans Also Bring Up Great-
est Air Force Yet Seen
on That Sector.

By William Philip Simms.
WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN
THE FIELD, Dec. 12 (United Press).

Long lines of motor transports literally swarming with German reinforcements were seen to-day behind German lines on the northern British flank of the Cambrai sector.

Great flocks of German planes endeavored unsuccessfully to prevent British aviators from searching out just such information.

This morning the Germans developed a very heavy gunfire on the British northern flank. Their concentration of air forces was the greatest the Germans have yet displayed.

British aviators reported seeing great lines of motor lorries bringing up fresh German troops.

Every detail of the above despatch gives information of military proceedings which nearly always are preliminary to a general assault. The enemy attacking customarily starts a heavy bombardment and covers its own troop movements by seeking to keep aerial spies away from the line.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE MAY BE PREPARING FOR DRIVE AT U. S. TROOPS

Pershing's Forces Now Within
Range of German Guns Near
Lorraine Border.

America's battle front in France may be the mysterious objective for which Germany is massing new troops in the west, according to J. W. T. Mason, a writer on the war for the United Press.

No other part of the Allied line from the north sea to Switzerland presents such strategic possibilities to the Germans. It is now known that the American troops are facing the Germans within military range of the Lorraine border. At the same time Switzerland's exchange of communications with America concerning assurances that American troops do not trespass on Swiss territory strongly suggests that Alsace, bordering Switzerland, is also within the American war lines.

The Alsace-Lorraine front, therefore, will probably be the scene of some of the most intense activity of the war when America's major offensive begins. This front is now German territory and Germany is passing it into German hands in southern Alsace. There can be little doubt of the momentum to German morale that would result from a quick advance to the Americans through Lorraine and Alsace toward the Rhine.

To attempt to prevent a manœuvre

U. S. CONGRESSMAN FIRES FIRST SHOT ON AUSTRIA

G. H. Tinkham Pulls String Sending
Shell as Italian Soldiers
Cheer.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Tuesday, Dec. 11. (By the Associated Press)—The first American shot against Austria was fired by Representative G. H. Tinkham of Boston on the lower Piave, when Mr. Tinkham pulled a string firing a 140-millimeter gun sending a shell hurtling across the Piave to the Austrian positions.

A huge cloud of black smoke marked the place where the shell burst. The Italian battalions gathered around the gun and raised a cheer as the American Congressman fired.

Representative Tinkham fired the shot by invitation of the colonel in command near there, Diaplaye. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Congressman Tinkham, by firing at the Austrian positions, has taken on the status of a non-combatant attacking troops and, according to the rules of warfare, laid himself liable to execution by the Austrians should he by any chance fall into their hands. Under the laws of war, a civilian may never engage in hostilities.

According to advice received here to-day a United States patrol boat has been sunk in a collision with two vessels off the coast.

The message report received here said all the crew and much of the equipment of the patrol boat were taken aboard the other vessels. The number of the crew is not known.

PROJECTILE PLANT BLOWS UP; SHOCK FELT MILES AWAY

TNT Shells, Deadliest Used in
War, Fly in All Directions
—Guard Chief Killed.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 12.—A terrific bombardment shortly before 8 o'clock this morning, with shells flying in every direction, aroused Newcastle and immediate vicinity as well as Wilmington and other points several miles away. Fire soon developed. It started in one of the most dangerous sections of the shell loading plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company about a mile below Newcastle.

The blaze, which is of unknown origin, started in the shell loading house in which were stored 4,000 shells loaded with TNT, one of the most violent of all explosives used in war, and 30,000 empty shells. The fire had scarcely started when the contents of the loaded shells began to fly in every direction.

The building, which was a frame structure about 100 by 150 feet, burned like tinder, and as the flames reached the loaded shells the latter began to explode and occasionally one would be hurled out of the building.

Theodore Jacobson of Harrison, N. J., the chief of guards, was killed, his head being blown off by one of the shells. He was half a mile away from the plant when hit.

So far as could be learned, no other person was hurt either in the fire or because of the explosions, but several were slightly hurt while running to escape danger or to help somebody else.

Because of blocked traffic, hundreds of men who usually are at work at the hour of the explosion had not arrived when the blowup occurred. The flames were extinguished at noon and an immediate investigation was begun by Capt. Harris.

The loss is placed at \$200,000. Incendiaries are suspected as being the cause of the explosion. The investigation has not been started.

SKATING IN BRONX!

Track of skating rink is in the park in the Bronx. Park Commissioner Thomas W. Wadsworth announced that the red ball is up. There has been skating for several days on the ice and meadows at Central Park.

BIG GUNS NOT AVAILABLE FOR ARMY AS U. S. ORDERED WAR ON GERMANY—CROZIER

France Had to Furnish Big Field
Guns and Howitzers for Our
Troops Abroad—Army Will Be
Fully Equipped Next June.

U. S. PATROL BOAT SUNK IN COLLISION OFF COAST

Crew Taken on Board Two Ships
Which Also Were in the
Crash.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Dec. 12.—According to advice received here to-day a United States patrol boat has been sunk in a collision with two vessels off the coast.

The message report received here said all the crew and much of the equipment of the patrol boat were taken aboard the other vessels. The number of the crew is not known.

ALLIED TORPEDO SINKS BATTLESHIP, AUSTRIA ADMITS

Most of the Crew of the Wien
Reported to Have Been
Rescued.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Austrian battleship Wien was torpedoed and sunk Sunday night, according to a Vienna official statement received in Central News. Most of the crew was saved. The Wien displaced 5,512 tons and had a complement of 441 men. Her largest guns were four 9.4 inch and six 5.9 inch.

U. S. LOANS \$25,000,000 MORE TO THE ITALIANS

So Far \$130,000,000 Has Been Paid
That Government Out of Credit
of \$500,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Another payment of \$25,000,000 to Italy to-day, the first for many weeks, brought the total actually paid to that Government from the \$500,000,000 credit allowed up to \$325,000,000.

BRITAIN ASKS WAR LOAN OF \$2,651,000,000 MORE

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law moved a credit of \$2,651,000,000 in the House of Commons this afternoon. This is approximately \$2,651,000,000. Mr. Law said he estimated that the present vote would carry the expenditure to the end of March, 1918. He declared that the average daily expenditure in the last sixty-three days was \$1,781,000 and for the period since the 1st of the last financial year \$1,885,000.

Craig Biddle, Society Leader, Joins as Private to Army.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Craig Biddle, millionaire society leader and noted tennis expert, today took the oath as a first-class private and is now on his way to San Antonio, where there is an extensive aviation training camp. Biddle tried for an officer's commission at the Fort Niagara training camp last summer, but failed to pass the final examination. Only a few of his relatives and intimate friends knew of his intention to enlist.

By Samuel M. Williams.
(Special Staff Correspondent of The
Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs began today its investigation into the supply of munitions for the army. The committee was organized by Senator Crozier, who was chairman of the committee at the outbreak of the war.

Practically no preparations for war were made in advance of the declaration last April.

All that the Ordnance Department had done was to make a small stock of manufacturing firms that might be able to furnish supplies.

Not a gun had been bought, not a cartridge, uniform nor any other war material even tentatively contracted for when war began.

The United States has no new field artillery. All our troops now in France and those to be sent for several months to come are being supplied by the French Government with guns.

Field guns for home forces will not be ready before next summer. We will have caught up with the shortage by June next.

Labor conditions are causing great delays in munition manufacture and something must be done to compel workmen to stay in the factories, as the British Government has done.

"Both England and France have reached a point where their artillery output is in excess of the warage," said Gen. Crozier. "We have had offers from munition manufacturers for certain kinds of artillery which we are taking advantage of it to a very large extent. It is a very fortunate thing for us and helps to make up for the long years of neglect in this branch of the service. With their assistance we shall be able to supply our forces with artillery promptly."

SHORT OF ARTILLERY AT HOME; FRANCE HELPS ABROAD.

"We are getting from France the 75 millimetre guns and the 155 millimetre howitzers sufficient for all the troops we have sent over and those that will go for several months to come. We are short of artillery here at home, but we are not short on the other side. It is a good job to us to have had this assistance."

"All the artillery our troops are using in Europe is of foreign manufacture. We shall not be caught up with the demand at home until next summer."

After discussion in the Committee whether this revelation should be withheld from publication Gen. Crozier said it was no secret, but he would not reveal figures and details except in executive session.

On the subject of labor difficulties in munition making plants Gen. Crozier said: "We are kept back by shorting of labor in establishments working on Government contracts. Men come and go rapidly. They are drawn away by rumors of higher wages elsewhere. Often in rapidly expanding communities house conditions are inadequate and the men refuse to stay."

STUDYING QUESTION OF LABOR IN ORDNANCE WORKS.

"England has enacted legislation that no workman shall leave a Government order factory—controlled

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